



International Conference on Law and Social Science

Editorial Office: Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia.

Phone:

E-mail:

Website

Interpersonal Treatment of Corruption Convicts in Class II A Pekanbaru Correctional Institution

Adisti Galuh Inayah^a, Kasmanto Rinaldi^b

^a*Universitas Islam Riau / Faculty of Social and Political Sciences*
adistigaluhinayah@student.uir.ac.id

^b*Universitas Islam Riau / Faculty of Social and Political Sciences*
kasmanto_kriminologriau@soc.uir.ac.id

Abstract:

In reality, there are various different social statuses among these incarcerated individuals based on their positions or statuses prior to serving their sentences in the Correctional Facility (Lapas), such as those who have served as Regent, Members of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), Bank Unit Heads, and others. Observing the differences in social status or intellectual capacity among the inmates convicted of corruption offenses, a phenomenon of differential treatment among fellow inmates who have varying social statuses or intellectual capacities emerges, which is associated with social stratification. Therefore, this research aims to understand how this social stratification leads to the emergence of discrimination. The research method employed is qualitative research. The findings of this study conclude that there are differences in treatment among inmates convicted of corruption offenses. This is also influenced by the prestige of their positions or statuses prior to entering the correctional institution to serve their sentences..

Keywords: *Discrimination, Correctional Facility, Social Stratification, Corruption Offenses*

I. Introduction

The influence of social change resulting from modernization brings about various changes in human behavior, both towards positive and negative directions. These changes become problematic when they involve behaviors that deviate from established norms and values, constituting deviance and/or criminality. Deviance refers to behavior that falls outside prevailing norms, values, and behaviors, while criminality involves behavior that violates the law. Addressing deviance and criminality requires a field of study aimed at understanding crime to prevent its occurrence through research that identifies

the root causes of crime. This field of study is known as Criminology. The concept of a criminal differs when viewed from the perspectives of criminology and law. In criminology, an individual is considered a criminal if their behavioral pattern involves persistent criminal acts. The criminal actions they engage in are indicative of their character, as their persistent behavior patterns become ingrained traits and repeated choices¹

¹ Oktoberi, R., & Rinaldi, K. "Korupsi Dana Desa Dalam Proyek Pembangunan Parit Oleh Oknum Pejabat Desa; Suatu Tinjauan Kriminologi." *Journal Equitable* 8, no. 1 (2023): 144-158.

The criminological concept of crime is broader than the concept of criminal law, and the emphasis on the concept of crime and deviant behavior is more focused on patterns of actions that harm society. Therefore, the research object of criminology regarding crime and deviant behavior is expanded to include patterns of legal violations and patterns of misconduct, if the perpetrators are still categorized as children or adolescents." (Mustofa, 2005:13)

Criminology according to experts includes:

1. W. A. Bonger
Criminology is a science aimed at investigating crime phenomena as extensively as possible.
2. Edwin H. Sutherland & Donald R. Cressey
Criminology is a body of knowledge about crime as a social phenomenon.
3. Paul Moedigdo Moeliono, S.H.
Criminology is a science supported by various disciplines that discuss crime as a human problem.

Thus, modernization requires everyone to analyze everything rationally and fundamentally, so that every problem that arises in society can be solved as best as possible.

The Republic of Indonesia is a state based on law. The 1945 Constitution stipulates that the Republic of Indonesia is a state of law (*Rechtsstaat*), as evidenced by the provisions in the preamble, the body, and the explanation of the 1945 Constitution. In relation to deviant behavior and/or crime in a country, a criminal justice system is certainly needed to regulate so that the life of the country runs smoothly. The criminal justice system is a system in a society to

address crime problems. Addressing means here an effort to control crime to remain within the bounds of societal tolerance.

According to Yahya Harahap, the objectives of the criminal justice system can be formulated as follows: first, to prevent society from becoming victims of crime; second, to resolve the crimes that occur so that society is satisfied that justice has been upheld and the guilty parties are punished; and third, to endeavor to ensure that those who have committed crimes do not repeat their actions. Robert D. Pursley distinguishes the objectives of the criminal justice system into primary objectives and other important objectives, namely:

- a. The main objectives include protecting the community and preserving societal order.
- b. Other significant objectives include crime prevention; curbing malicious behavior by detaining offenders when preventive measures are no longer effective; assessing the validity of actions or measures taken to prevent and suppress crime; establishing the guilt or innocence of those detained; appropriately placing individuals who have been lawfully convicted; and rehabilitating or reforming offenders.

Starting from the aforementioned opinion, it can be stated that the objectives within the criminal justice system are crucial determinants of its success. Each subsystem of the criminal justice system must share the same perception of these objectives. Furthermore, every authority and action undertaken by each subsystem must be directed towards these objectives.

Referring to Robert D. Pursley's opinion that the components of the criminal justice system consist of three main

components, namely law enforcement, judiciary, and corrections. Additionally, according to Black's Law Dictionary, the criminal justice system is a collective institution where a criminal offender undergoes a process until charges are established or a sentence is pronounced. This involves three components: law enforcement (police), the trial process (judge, prosecutor, and defense attorney), and correctional institutions (correctional officers and rehabilitation staff).² It can be concluded that the sequence of the criminal justice system ultimately leads to correctional institutions, which play a role in the rehabilitation of criminal offenders in Indonesia.

The implementation of correctional functions is carried out by five Technical Implementation Units (UPT), namely Detention Centers (rutan), State Seized Property Storage Houses (rupbasan), Correctional Agencies (bapas), and Correctional Institutions (lapas).

The correctional system as a treatment for inmates was initiated by Suhardjo's speech during the awarding of an Honorary Doctorate in Law by the University of Indonesia. While Suhardjo's opinion on the Correctional System is that every individual is a human and must be treated as such, even if they have strayed, it should never be directed at inmates that they are criminals. On the contrary, they should always feel that they are viewed and treated as human beings.

The practice of the correctional system not only involves officers from the Correctional Institution but also involves families and communities in "reintegrating" them as normal human beings after their

release from detention centers. At the very least, they should receive good treatment, be nurtured and guided towards a better path, and not be ostracized by their families and communities.

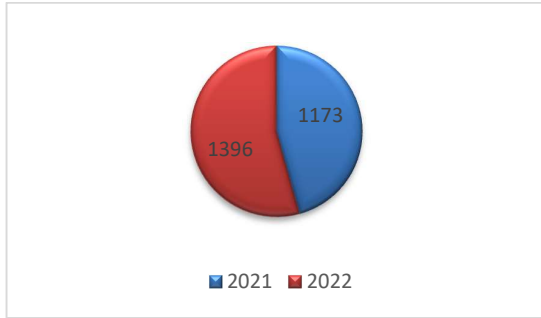
Prior to the enactment of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, sentencing was closely related to the prison system, which made inmates feel the suffering due to retribution for their illegal acts. The enactment of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections has led to a shift in the function of sentencing. Imposing a punishment or sanction on those who commit crimes is not an act of revenge, but rather an effort to provide guidance.

The emergence of a new conception of sentencing certainly brings new hope for dealing with criminal acts. One of the most morally and materially damaging criminal acts for the nation is corruption. Efforts to eradicate corruption have been ongoing for a long time using various methods, and sanctions against corrupt individuals have been tightened, yet almost every day we still read or hear news about corruption in Indonesia.

According to data from the Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), there were 579 corruption cases that were prosecuted in Indonesia throughout the year 2022. This number increased by 8.63% compared to 2021, which had 533 cases. From these various cases, there were 1,396 individuals who were named as corruption suspects domestically. This number also increased by 19.01% compared to 2021, which had 1,173 suspects.

² Kasmanto Rinaldi, S. H. "Sistem Peradilan Pidana dalam Kriminologi." Ahlimedia Book, 2022.

Figure 1. The Number of Corruption Perpetrators



As for the cases of corruption that occurred most frequently in the village sector in 2022, there were 155 cases. This figure is equivalent to 26.77% of the total corruption cases handled by law enforcement authorities in 2022. Additionally, corruption was rampant in the utility sector in 2022, with 88 cases. Furthermore, there were 54 cases of corruption in the government sector, 40 cases in the education sector, and both the natural resources and banking sectors had 35 cases each throughout the year 2022.

Meanwhile, in Riau, based on pre-survey data obtained directly from Correctional Institution Class II A Pekanbaru, the number of inmates convicted of corruption crimes fluctuated throughout the year 2023 from January to October. This can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Total Number of Inmates and Number of Corruption's Inmates in Class II A Pekanbaru Penitentiary

No.	Month	Number of Inmates in 2023	Number of Corruption's Inmates in 2023
1.	January	1419	60
2.	February	1385	58
3.	March	1387	58
4.	April	1359	52
5.	May	1354	52
6.	June	1337	52
7.	July	1359	52

8.	August	1363	50
9.	September	1380	52
10.	October	1394	54

Source: Class II A Pekanbaru Correctional Institution

From the data presented, it is evident that the number of inmates convicted of corruption crimes experienced a resurgence in October 2023. Upon closer examination, particularly within the Class II A Pekanbaru Correctional Institution, there are 7 distinct types of corruption cases, with 3 of them emerging as predominant. These include 18 cases within the contractor sector, 15 cases related to governmental policies, and 8 cases involving village funds. Among these categories, there exists a discernible pattern suggesting a commonality among the perpetrators of these corruption offenses. These individuals are typically well-educated and intellectually inclined, with some possessing higher educational qualifications. They are commonly perceived as astute individuals, a term frequently employed by the layman to denote those with elevated social status and professional standing.

In practical terms, there exists a spectrum of social statuses among these incarcerated individuals, a phenomenon notably influenced by the nature of the corruption cases as elucidated earlier. For instance, some have previously held positions such as Regent, Member of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), Bank Unit Head, and various others. This observation prompts a pertinent question regarding the potential disparities in treatment among inmates convicted of corruption offenses, particularly considering their differing social statuses or levels of intellectual acumen.

In light of the aforementioned discussion, the author is motivated to undertake research with the title "Treatment of Inmates Convicted of Corruption

Offenses at Class II A Pekanbaru Correctional Institution.”.

other forms of counting" (in Afrizal, 2016:12).

II. Legal Materials and Methods

The legal basis utilized in this research is Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, which has been revised and updated to become Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. This revised law mandates the modernization of the correctional system, including the enhancement of infrastructure and facilities as well as the utilization of information technology.³

The legal materials will be analyzed and associated with the discussion. The research method used in this study is the qualitative method. Qualitative method is a research procedure that generates descriptive data in the form of written and oral sentences from individuals and observed behaviors (Bogdan & Taylor, 1975).⁴ The research is conducted by conducting interviews with research informants. Strauss and Corbin (2003:4) define qualitative research method as "a type of research where findings are not obtained from statistical procedures or other forms of counting." This definition can be understood by those who have studied qualitative research methods or those who are generally familiar with qualitative methods. However, this definition may confuse those who are new to this method because of the statement "Findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or

The qualitative research referred to aims to obtain data information about what is happening at the research site through the collection, identification, and analysis of data, thus obtaining an answer to the formulated problem. This research site is located at Pekanbaru, Riau Province in 2024.

III. Result and Discussion

Result

Correctional institutions are places for the rehabilitation of inmates and correctional students. Broadly speaking, corrections is a subsystem of criminal justice that enforces the law regarding the treatment of detainees, minors, and inmates.⁵ Meanwhile, the correctional institution, hereinafter referred to as a Correctional Facility, is an institution or place that carries out the function of Rehabilitation for Inmates (under Law Number 22 of 2022). Since the enactment of Law Number 22 of 2022 on August 3, 2022, Law Number 12 of 1995 is no longer applicable. Upon closer examination, there are differences in the definition of Corrections between Law Number 12 of 1995 and Law Number 22 of 2022. Law Number 22 of 2022 positions Corrections not only at the final stage of the criminal justice system but has become part of an integrated criminal justice system concerning the treatment of Detainees, Minors, and Inmates in the pre-adjudication, adjudication, and post-adjudication stages.⁶

³ Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pemasarakatan, <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/218804/uu-no-22-tahun-2022>

⁴ Asparyana, Nanik Rahmawati & Marisa Elsera. "Stratifikasi Sosial Narapidana di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Kelas II A Tanjungpinang". Student Online Journal. 2 No. 2 (2021): 1443.

⁵ Rinaldi, K. (2023). Efforts of Class IIA Pekanbaru Women's Penitentiary in Fulfilling the Rights of Inmates to Interact with Family in the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Mimbar Keadilan*, 16(2), 169-180.

⁶ Mianita, H. (2023). The Role of the Family and Social Networks as Agents of Social Control in Correctional Institution Class I (A case Study in

The pre-adjudication stage involves investigation and/or inquiry, the adjudication stage involves judicial examination in court, and the post-adjudication stage involves the implementation of a sentence.

Correctional institutions are a vital component of the criminal justice system with a highly strategic and potential role in rehabilitating inmates, fostering their development, and aiming for the prevention of recidivism among those who have committed crimes.⁷

Meanwhile, Inmates are prisoners, correctional students, and correctional clients.⁸ Furthermore, prisoners or inmates are convicts who are serving sentences in Correctional Institutions, meaning individuals who have been convicted based on court decisions that have attained legal force. Being imprisoned signifies having been proven to have committed an offense, which is certainly disliked and opposed by society. If further elaborated, the definition of an inmate is a convict serving a sentence of loss of liberty in a Correctional Institution, and a correctional client, hereinafter referred to as a client, is someone under the guidance of the Correctional Institution.

In the correctional process, there are several stages that begin with being first placed in a detention center, referred to as inmates. Similarly, when within the Correctional Institution, they are also called inmates. However, once the process is completed and they are still in the guidance

stage by the correctional institution, they are referred to as correctional clients.

Inmates in correctional institutions, as human beings and human resources, must be treated with kindness and humanity within an integrated rehabilitation system. Implementation of rehabilitation in Correctional Institutions comprises two types: intramural and extramural. Intramural explanation involves deprivation of liberty and the rehabilitation process conducted within the correctional institution, focusing on personality development and fostering independence. For instance, this includes providing religious guidance, legal awareness, and intellectual guidance, along with facilities for learning English.⁹

As for fostering independence, it involves providing vocational training such as sewing skills and others aimed at enabling financial independence upon release from the correctional institution, as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Rehabilitation and Guidance of Correctional Inmates.

Regarding extramural rehabilitation, it occurs outside the correctional institution through conditional release of inmates, yet certain conditions must still be met by the inmates. Extramural rehabilitation, also known as assimilation, involves integrating eligible inmates into community life.

The Indonesian government categorizes inmates within correctional institutions based on two types of offenses, which can be easily divided into two categories: inmates convicted of common crimes and those convicted of specific

Sukamiskin, Bandung). *Ilomata International Journal of Social Science*, 4(3), 390-402.

⁷ Julita Melissa Walukow. "Perwujudan Prinsip Equality Before The Law Bagi Narapidana di Dalam Lembaga Pemasyarakatan di Indonesia". *Jurnal Lex Et Societatis*. 1 No. 1 (2013): 164, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35796/les.v1i1.1320>

⁸ Sri Wulandari. "Fungsi Sistem Pemasyarakatan Dalam Merehabilitasi Dan Mereintegrasi Sosial Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan". *Jurnal Ilmiah Serat Acitya*. 4 No. 2 (2015): 88, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.56444/sa.v4i2.155>

⁹ Rizki Putri Suprpto, Maudyna Fitria & Firda Yunita Dewi. "Asas Persamaan Perlakuan Dan Pelayanan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Terhadap Sel Berfasilitas Mewah". *Jurnal Rechtsens*. 10 No. 2 (Desember 2021): 203-204, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56013/rechtsens.v10i2.1103>

(special or extraordinary) crimes.¹⁰ "Examples of common criminal offenses include assault, defamation, theft, and embezzlement. Meanwhile, examples of inmates convicted of specific crimes include terrorism, drug abuse, and corruption.

The word "corruption" originates from the Latin word "corruptio," which stems from "corrumpere," an older Latin term, or according to Webster's Student Dictionary, "corruptus." Based on the terminology, "corruption" from the Latin word "corruptio" means damage or decay, and is also used to refer to a state or act of decay. This term has subsequently enriched the vocabulary of various languages, including Indonesian. The term "corruption" is often associated with dishonesty or fraud in financial matters. Thus, engaging in corruption means engaging in dishonesty or deviation related to state finances..¹¹

The crime of corruption is a social phenomenon that remains challenging to eradicate because it has become ingrained in culture (Sulastri, 2012). The effects of corrupt practices have led to the devastation of the nation's economy. With corruption, development in all fields does not proceed smoothly. The crime of corruption has become a burden that oppresses the people of Indonesia (Basri, 2017).¹²

¹⁰ Dimas Ilham Nur Wicaksana. "Komparasi Pembinaan Keterampilan Kerja Narapidana Tipikor Dengan Pidana Umum di Lapas Kelas II A Yogyakarta". *Jurnal Hukum dan HAM Wicarana*. 1 No. 2 (September 2022): 136, DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.57123/wicarana.v1i2.20>

¹¹ Yusrizal. "Tipologi Korupsi Serta Penanganan yang Berkepastian Hukum dan Keadilan". *Jurnal Reusam*. IV No. 1 (Mei 2015): 54-55, DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.29103/reusam.v3i1.1956>

¹² Marten Bunga, Mustating Dg Maroa, Amelia Arief & Hardianto Djanggih. "Urgensi Peran Serta Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi". *Jurnal Law Reform*. 15 No. 1 (2019): 86, DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v15i1.23356>

The types of corruption are divided into four according to Benveniste in Suyatno, namely¹³ :

- 1) Discretionary Corruption, which is corruption carried out due to the freedom to determine policies, even though they may seem legitimate, are not practices accepted by the members of the organization.
- 2) Illegal Corruption, is a type of action intended to disrupt language or the legal intentions of certain rules and regulations.
- 3) Mercenary Corruption, is a type of corrupt behavior intended to obtain personal gain through the misuse of authority and power.
- 4) Ideological Corruption, is a type of illegal or discretionary corruption intended to pursue group goals.

In efforts to reduce the number of corruption cases, it is necessary to have punishment, which currently functions not only as incarceration but also as a process of rehabilitation and social reintegration of inmates within Correctional Institutions.¹⁴ This is in line with the changes in the Correctional Institution Law from Law Number 12 of 1995 replaced by Law Number 22 of 2022, with the following significant changes:

1. Strengthening the concept of social reintegration, which is the process of reintegrating inmates into society as responsible and productive citizens.

¹³ Yonathan Sebastian Laowo, S.H., M.H. "Analisis Yuridis Putusan Bebas Dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi". *Jurnal Education and Development*. 4 No. 1 (2019): 90-91, DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.37081/ed.v4i1.281>

¹⁴ Miifah Nur Afifah, Setya Wahyudi & Rani Hendriana. "Pembinaan Narapidana Perempuan Pelaku Tindak Pidana Korupsi di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Perempuan Kelas II A Bandung". *Soedirman Law Review*. 2 No. 2 (2020): 238, DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.20884/1.slr.2020.2.2.65>

2. Reinforcing the concept of restorative justice, which involves resolving criminal cases by involving perpetrators, victims, and the community.
3. Adding the function of correctional guidance, which includes guidance, assistance, and supervision of inmates who have completed their sentences in correctional institutions.
4. Adding the function of care, which involves providing medical and non-medical assistance to inmates who are ill.

In relation to inmates, the existence of this new Correctional Institution Law can maximize the actual role of correctional institutions. However, there is a phenomenon in correctional institutions that can be highlighted and studied, namely the presence of social stratification among fellow inmates. This research discusses the analysis of social stratification in the block of Inmates Convicted of Corruption in Class II A Correctional Institution Pekanbaru. The focus of this study is on the barriers and discrimination among fellow inmates convicted of corruption in participating in rehabilitation and socializing in the correctional institution due to the presence of social stratification.

In sociology, the hierarchical layered system is called social stratification. The word "stratification" comes from the word "stratum," which means layers. The Team of the Central Language Agency Dictionary (2008:860) states that, "Stratification is the differentiation of the population or society into hierarchical classes based on power, privileges, and prestige."¹⁵

¹⁵ Awalludin & Samsul Anam. "Stratifikasi Sosial Dalam Novel *Pabrik Karya Putu Wijaya*". *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia*. 2 No. 1 (2019): 16-17, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31540/silamparibisa.v2i1.276>

The clear distinction between social class and social status is articulated by Max Weber through the concepts of social class, social status, and party. According to Weber, social class is a form of social stratification related to the relations of production and the ownership of wealth. Meanwhile, social status is the manifestation of social stratification related to the principles adopted by a community in the consumption of wealth and/or lifestyle. Party, on the other hand, is a social association oriented towards the use of power to influence certain social actions.

In its development, several dimensions of social stratification have been proposed by scholars. For example, Koentjaraningrat in Svalastoga (1989: 28 – 41) divides dimensions based on the ownership of wealth, leading to the emergence of strata such as the wealthy and the poor. Furthermore, Gerhard Lensky provides a theory of social stratification dimensions based on the distribution of resources, which includes strata such as landlords, free farmers, traders, employees, peasants, craftsmen, unemployed individuals, and beggars. Additionally, Bernard Baber divides dimensions of social stratification into 7 categories, including occupational prestige, authority and power ranking, income or wealth, educational and knowledge attainment, religious and ritual purity, kinship, ethnic group, and local community. These seven dimensions, separately or collectively, can help describe the structure of social stratification within a social group (community) and the factors underlying the formation of such social stratification.

The existence of social stratification within Correctional Institutions is highly possible, especially in blocks designated for inmates convicted of corruption. This is because each individual possessed something of value before serving their

sentence in Correctional Institutions. This valuable aspect, when narrowed down, can be observed in the positions of power held by inmates convicted of corruption before they serve their sentence in Correctional Institutions. Examples of positions held by inmates convicted of corruption in Class II A Correctional Institution Pekanbaru include Village Chief, Regional Representative Council Chairperson (DPRD), Director of Village-Owned Enterprises, District Secretary, Cooperative Chairperson, Contractor, and Regent. With these examples, it is evident that social stratification can indeed occur in such contexts.

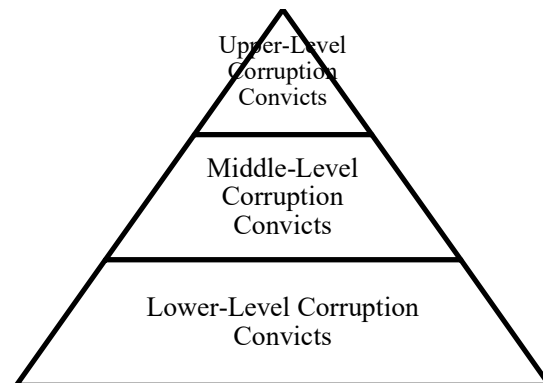
The theory used in this research is the theory of social stratification. Social stratification is a concept that indicates the differentiation and/or grouping of a social group (community) into hierarchical levels. See Waters (2015: 1-7). For example, in such a community, there are high, middle, and low strata. This differentiation and/or grouping are based on certain symbols considered valuable or worthy - whether socially, economically, politically, legally, culturally, or in other dimensions - within a social group (community). These symbols include wealth, education, occupation, religious devotion, and job position, among others. In other words, as long as there is something considered valuable or worthy within a social group (community), and there always is in any social group (community), social stratification will exist within that social group (community).

Based on the researcher's findings in the field, the social stratification among fellow inmates is explained as follows: inmates who previously held high power, status, or positions before serving their sentence in the Correctional Institution receive more respect, especially those whose social stratification is at the top level. Based on the results and explanations provided by

the researcher above, it is evident that this pattern of relationship is what triggers the emergence and sustains the functioning of such stratification in the Correctional Institution.

Furthermore, it is essential to understand the dimensions of social stratification before delving into and identifying the issues deeply regarding the condition of social stratification among fellow inmates in the Correctional Institution. In this regard, social stratification can be understood through three dimensions: power, privilege, and prestige. The levels of social stratification among inmates convicted of corruption within the environment of Class II A Correctional Institution Pekanbaru can be illustrated in the following diagram.

Figure 2. Levels of Inmates Convicted of Corruption in Class II A Pekanbaru Correctional Institution



Researchers observed within the environment of Class II A Pekanbaru Penitentiary, where the dimension or level of power stems from the existence of different levels of authority. Within it, there are two social groups consisting of staff and inmates. When researchers conducted fieldwork to obtain information, according to the statements of Class II A Pekanbaru Penitentiary staff who claimed that the position of all inmates, whether staff or inmates, is equal. Such as the statement of I (2024) who serves as the Head of the Inmate

Guidance Section (BINADIK) at Class II A Pekanbaru Penitentiary. Instead, the penitentiary staff (informant I, 2024) claimed to have treated their inmates without discrimination, in line with the principle of equality before the law, which serves as an effort to eliminate discrimination among fellow inmates and also to avoid human rights violations against inmates.¹⁶ However, the actual facts are quite the opposite. The presence of differential treatment among fellow inmates of corruption crimes in their interactions and socializations within the block needs attention. Because if left unchecked, even the smallest differences can become significant anomalies if not addressed with efforts to transform them for the better. The phenomenon of social stratification among fellow inmates of corruption crimes and inmates of general crimes, as acknowledged by I (2024), is relevant to the theory of social segregation, which posits that social segregation occurs based on social status, power, and the type of crime committed, as evidenced by the placement blocks.

Referring to the acknowledgment of the key informant APP (2024), wherein the researcher positioned inmates of lower-level corruption crimes based on their power status before entering the penitentiary, can be directly correlated with the theory of social conflict. This theory argues that social discrimination arises as a result of conflicts between different groups in society, which in this study, is between inmates of upper or middle-level corruption crimes and inmates of lower-level corruption crimes. The forms of discrimination observed include verbal discrimination through inappropriate or

unpleasant remarks. These conflicts may arise due to differences in interests or inequality in social status, thus requiring mechanisms to maintain dominance stemming from personal ego over groups beneath.

To further comprehend and understand social stratification, a system is needed to analyze such stratification. First, analyzing the system of conflicts existing and/or evolving within a social group (community) to clarify the factors underlying the formation of social stratification contested by social groups (communities). Second, analyzing the system of distributing privileges (income, wealth, health, authority) existing and/or evolving within social groups (communities). Third, analyzing the system of honor (prestige and rewards) created by social groups (communities), focusing on responses given to specific groups by prioritizing formed social interactions. Fourth, analyzing the reasons for conflicts existing and/or evolving within a social group (community). Fifth, analyzing specific position symbols existing and/or evolving within a social group (community). Sixth, analyzing the circulation of positions existing and/or evolving within a social group (community). Seventh, analyzing individual or group solidarity existing and/or evolving within a social group (community).

In this study, four analytical systems will be outlined regarding this social stratification when linked to field data findings, as follows:

a. Analysis of the conflict system existing and/or developing within a social group (community).

Quoted from the book "Educational Sociology" (2022) by Nuraedah, conflict is defined as a social process where an individual or a group, consciously or

¹⁶ Adi Irawan, M. Wahyu Ramadhan, Asrarrudin, M. Tri Wahyudi, Era Marta Sari & Nico Pranssisco. "Telaah Normatif Asas Persamaan Hukum (Equality Before The Law) Perkara Korupsi Dalam Pemberian Remisi". *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*. 2 No. 3 (Februari 2024): 123, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46839/consensus.v2i1.55>

unconsciously, opposes another party through threats or violence. Conflict is a natural form of disagreement that arises from individuals or groups due to differences in beliefs, attitudes, needs, and values.

During the data collection process through interviews with several informants, it was found that conflicts such as disputes among fellow inmates still occur. Meanwhile, in the block of inmates involved in corruption crimes, verbal disputes are more predominant. For example, through sentences that are less pleasant.

b. Analysis of the distribution system of privileges (income, wealth, health, authority) existing and/or developing within a social group (community).

The fulfillment of inmates' rights, provision of facilities, and services in correctional facilities are guided by the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. The rights of inmates in correctional facilities are as follows¹⁷:

- 1) Performing religious worship according to their religion or beliefs;
- 2) Receiving care, both spiritually and physically;
- 3) Receiving education and instruction;
- 4) Expressing complaints;
- 5) Accessing reading materials and participating in other mass media activities that are not prohibited;
- 6) Receiving wages or bonuses for work performed;
- 7) Receiving visits from family, legal advisors, or specific individuals;
- 8) Eligibility for sentence reduction (remission);

- 9) Having opportunities for assimilation including family visitation leave;
- 10) Eligibility for parole;
- 11) Entitled to pre-release leave; and
- 12) Enjoying other rights according to prevailing laws and regulations.

And the obligations of inmates within the Correctional Facility are as follows:

- 1) Obeying and practicing religious worship according to their religion and/or beliefs while maintaining religious harmony;
- 2) Participating in all programmed activities;
- 3) Complying, obeying, and showing respect to the Officers;
- 4) Wearing the designated uniform;
- 5) Maintaining tidiness and dressing appropriately according to norms of decency;
- 6) Maintaining personal hygiene and the cleanliness of living environment, and participating in activities conducted for environmental cleanliness;
- 7) Attending roll calls held by Correctional Officers.

Furthermore, when associated with the results of interviews conducted by the researcher with 6 key informants, all of whom are inmates convicted of various corruption cases with different positions, information can be gleaned regarding facilities. In the living quarters of inmates convicted of corruption crimes, there are televisions placed in the rooms accessible 24 hours a day. Additionally, differences can be observed in visitation services, where visitors to inmates convicted of corruption crimes, such as former Regent, are visited by fellow officials, which undoubtedly requires specific protocols.

¹⁷ Siti Numingsih & Nur Hidayah. "Kesetaraan Hak Warga Binaan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II A dan B Yogyakarta". *Junral Kajian Sosiologi*. 9 No. 1 (2020): 22, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21831/dimensia.v9i1.38867>

c. Analysis of the honor system (prestige and reward) created by social groups (communities).

In the living quarters of inmates convicted of corruption crimes, each room has a 'Room Head' who is directly elected through a deliberation system by the inmates residing in that particular room. The selection of the 'Room Head' is based on respect for the "elders". Thus, prestige in terms of age can be felt here. The duties of the 'Room Head' include representing the room if there are activities in the Correctional Facility that only require representation from each room, acting as an intermediary for room occupants to convey complaints to the officers when needed, and mediating conflicts among fellow inmates convicted of corruption crimes in that room.

Furthermore, an interesting aspect for the researcher is, according to the confession of key informant A (2024), there is a room assistant in this corruption crime block called ABK (crew member) who is responsible for cleaning the room, fetching meals, and other necessities.

Moreover, in terms of prestige of the former positions before serving the sentence, information was found that inmates who formerly held high positions tended to be reserved and had less interaction with fellow inmates convicted of corruption crimes. According to A (2024), some of them, when greeted or spoken to, simply ignore and continue walking without responding to the greeting. The ego's desire for recognition and acknowledgment, as well as the desire to be served, can still be found in the living quarters of inmates convicted of corruption crimes in Class II A Pekanbaru Penitentiary.

d. Analysis of the reasons for conflicts that exist and/or develop within a social group (community).

From the research data obtained, the reasons for conflicts that develop and occur are due to personal ego that is still carried

into the Correctional Facility. According to the statement from the Head of Class II A Pekanbaru Penitentiary, when dominant ego controls the heart and mind, what emerges are negative attitudes and thoughts such as the desire for recognition and acknowledgment.

From the analysis results, it is important to ensure equality and justice among fellow inmates within the Correctional Facility. This is to prevent any form of discrimination among inmates convicted of corruption crimes from occurring.

The goal of justice must be achieved in life. Because a life without justice can lead to chaos and arbitrary treatment by those who do not want to suffer losses. Therefore, the facilities and guidance provided to inmates must be the same for all inmates without any differentiation in treatment.

The implementation of inmate guidance by the Correctional Facility is regulated by the law, which states the principle of equality of treatment and services. This principle means providing equal treatment and services to all inmates without discrimination against any specific individual.

The principle of equality before the law is a principle where there is equality in the law for every individual without exception. The principle of equality before the law can be used as a standard to affirm marginalized groups or minority groups. However, on the other hand, due to disparities in resources (power, capital, and information), this principle is often dominated by rulers and capitalists as a shield to protect their assets and power.

Justice, at face value, cannot favor the power held by inmates. Verbal discrimination among fellow inmates can

also lead to the possibility of other forms of crime arising from disputes or conflicts.

IV. Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

Based on the research conducted at Class II A Pekanbaru Penitentiary, the conclusions regarding inmate guidance can be summarized as follows:

1. There is social stratification among fellow inmates convicted of corruption crimes in Class II A Pekanbaru Penitentiary. Furthermore, when viewed from the dimensions of power and honor, there is a hierarchical power structure based on the positions or statuses of the inmates before entering the Correctional Facility to serve their sentences.
2. There is social segregation occurring, based on social status, power, and the type of crime committed, as evidenced by the placement blocks.
3. The forms of discrimination observed include verbal discrimination through inappropriate or unpleasant remarks. These conflicts may arise due to differences in interests or inequality in social status, thus requiring mechanisms to maintain dominance stemming from personal ego over groups beneath.

Suggestion

As for the recommendations as implications of this research, Class II A Pekanbaru Penitentiary should prepare strategies to minimize the existing issues within the correctional facility and continuously monitor interactions among inmates to prevent physical or verbal discrimination within the facility.

Ensure that inmates are placed on equal footing in terms of rights and dignity within the correctional facility. Inmates are expected to adhere to the rules in order to

anticipate any anomalies within the correctional facility.

References

Book:

Dr. Andi Marwan Eryansyah, A.Md.IP., S.H., M.H. *Hakikat Sistem Pemasyarakatan Sebagai Upaya Pemulihan Terhadap Wraga Binaan Pemasyarakatan (Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia)*. (Yogyakarta: Jejak Pustaka, 2021).

Dr. Hamja, S.H., M.H. *Pemberdayaan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Terbuka Sebagai Wujud Pelaksanaan Community Based Corrections di Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Indonesia*. (Sleman Yogyakarta; Deepublish, 2015).

Dr. Joko Sriwidodo, S.H., M.H., M.Kn, *Perkembangan Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Indonesia*. (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kepel Press, 2020), 15.

Kasmanto Rinaldi, S. H. "Sistem Peradilan Pidana dalam Kriminologi." Ahlimedia Book, 2022.

Prof. Dr. H. Elwi Danil, S.H., M.H. *KORUPSI: Konsep, Tindak Pidana, dan Pemberantasnya*. (Jakarta: PT RAJAGRAFINDO PERSADA, 2016).

Tolib Effendi, S.H., M.H. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana : Perbandingan Komponen dan Proses Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Beberapa Negara*. (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Medpress Digital, 2013).

Journal:

Adi Irawan, M. Wahyu Ramadhan, Asrarrudin, M. Tri Wahyudi, Era Marta Sari & Nico Pranssisco. 2024. "Telaah Normatif Asas Persamaan Hukum (Equality Before The Law) Perkara Korupsi Dalam Pemberian

- Remisi." *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 2 (3): 123.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.46839/consensus.v2i1.55>.
- Anam, Awalludin & Samsul. 2019. "Startifikasi Sosial Dalam Novel Pabrik Karya Putu Wijaya." *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia* 2 (1): 16-17.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.31540/silampari.bisa.v2i1.276>.
- Hidayah, Siti Nurningsih & Nur. 2020. "Kesteraan Hak Warga Binaan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II A dan B Yogyakarta." *Jurnal Kajian Sosiologi* 9 (1): 22.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.21831/dimensia.v9i1.38867>.
- Kasmanto Rinaldi, (2023). Efforts of Class IIA Pekanbaru Women's Penitentiary in Fulfilling the Rights of Inmates to Interact with Family in the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Mimbar Keadilan*, 16(2), 169-180.
- Mianita, H. (2023). The Role of the Family and Social Networks as Agents of Social Control in Correctional Institution Class I (A case Study in Marten Bunga, Mustating Dg Maroa, Amelia Arief & Hardianto Djanggih. 2019. "Urgensi Peran Serta Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi." *Jurnal Law Reform* 15 (1): 86.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v15i1.23356>.
- Mianita, H. (2023). The Role of the Family and Social Networks as Agents of Social Control in Correctional Institution Class I (A case Study in Sukamiskin, Bandung). *Ilomata International Journal of Social Science*, 4(3), 390-402.
- Miftah Nur Afifah, Setya Wahyudi & Rani Hendriana. 2020. "Pembinaan Narapidana Perempuan Pelaku Tindak Pidana Korupsi di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Perempuan Kelas II A Bandung." *Soedirman Law Review* 2 (2): 238.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.20884/1.slr.2020.2.2.65>.
- Rizki Putri Suprpto, Maudyna Fitria & Firda Yunita Dewi. 2021. "Asas Persamaan Perlakuan Dan Pelayanan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Terhadap Sel Berfasilitas Mewah." *Jurnal Rechtsens* 10 (2): 203-204.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.56013/rechtsens.v10i2.1103>.
- Walukow, Julita Melissa. 2013. "Perwujudan Prinsip Equality Before The Law Bagi Narapidana di Dalam Lembaga Pemasyarakatan di Indonesia." *Jurnal Lex Et Societatis* 1 (1): 164.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.35796/les.v1i1.1320>.
- Wicaksana, Dimas Ilham Nur. 2022. "Komparasi Pembinaan Keterampilan Kerja Narapidana Tipikor Dengan Pidana Umum di Lapas Kelas II A Yogyakarta." *Jurnal Hukum dan HAM Wicarana* 1 (2): 136.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.57123/wicarana.v1i2.20>.
- Wulandari, Sri. 2015. "Fungsi Sistem Pemasyarakatan Dalam Merehabilitasi Dan Mereintegrasi Sosial Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan." *Jurnal Ilmiah Serat Acitya* 4 (2): 88.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.56444/sa.v4i2.155>.
- Yonathan Sebastian Laowo, S.H., M.H. 2019. "Analisis Yuridis Putusan Bebas Dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi." *Jurnal Education and Development* 4 (1): 90-91.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.37081/ed.v4i1.281>.
- Yusrizal. 2015. "Tipologi Korupsi Serta Penanganan yang Berkepastian Hukum dan Keadilan." *Jurnal Reusam* IV (1): 54-55.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.29103/reusam.v3i1.1956>.